

CHINA



MAIL.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, AND WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE "HONGKONG EVENING MAIL AND SHIPPING LIST."

VOL. XXIV. No. 1632. 號七廿月八年八十六百八千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 27TH AUGUST, 1868. 日十初月七年辰戌治同 PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.
LONDON.—F. ALAR, 11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30,
Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, 121, Hol-
born Hill, E.C. BATES HENDY & Co.,
4 Old Jewry, E.C.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW
ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Mel-
bourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports
generally.—WHITE & BAUER, San
Francisco.
CHINA.—STANTON, DROWN & Co. Amoy,
Giles & Co. Foochow, THOMPSON &
Co. Shanghai, H. PONG & Co. Ma-
nila, C. KAPUR & Co.

Arrivals.

August 26, Corea, British ship, 581, R.
Carr, London, May 27, General.—GIBB,
LIVINGSTON & Co.
August 26, Mirapo, British ship, 727,
Finch, Keelung, August 14, 1,000 tons
Coal.—ACBROG.
August 26, Taire, French steamer, 1700,
Boileve, Suez, Aden, Galle, Singapore and
Saigon, July 27, Aug. 1, 11, 19 and 23,
General.—MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES.

Departures.

Aug. 27, United Service, for Shanghai.
27, Soon Hong, for Chefoo.
27, Camilla, for Foochow.
27, Samuel Russell, for Foochow.
27, Champion, for Manila.
27, Benker Hill, for Manila.
27, Burrer Moor, for Amoy.
27, Roken, for Ningpo.
27, Lusan, for Whampoa.

Passenger.

Per Tigre, French steamer.—For Hong-
kong, from Marseilles.—Messrs. Caricarte,
Costa, Unoceni, Meincke. From Bombay.
—Mr. Laxe de la Perouse. From Singa-
pore.—Messrs. Bayley. From Saigon.
—Mr. D'Aguibelle. For Shanghai, from
Marseilles.—Mr. Clonnet and wife, Mine.
Mangot, Messrs. Salomon, Pettie. From
Suez.—Mr. Tollet. From Aden.—Mr.
Valvayre. From Singapore.—G. Hey,
For Yokohama, from Marseilles.—Messrs.
Gravier, and Dallas.

Shipping Reports.

The British ship *Corca*, from London,
reports: Crossed the Equator on 11th June,
in lat. 27.9 W, passed the meridian of the
Cape of Good Hope on 11th July, in lat.
40.08 S; made Christmas Island on August
12th and Java Head on 14th; passed Anjer
on same day; came to Straits of Sunda on
16th. Up China sea, had fine weather and
steady breeze from S.W. nearly all the
passage till 25th, then had heavy squall
from S.W., then moderate and fine weather
till arrival at Hongkong on the 26th; 111
days out. On 12th August spoke a British
ship from Liverpool bound to Japan, 92
days out.

The British ship *Mirapo*, from Keelung,
reports fine weather; wind from S.W. until
19th instant, then strong gale from W. N.
W. to S.W. and heavy sea, which lasted
for 24 hours, then moderate wind from S.
and S.W. until arrival.

Under Despatch.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—
Per *T. A. Gibb*, on Saturday next, the 29th
instant, at noon.
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.—Per
Yuen, To-morrow, the 28th instant, at 2
P.M.
For Shanghai and Yokohama.—Per str.
Dupleix, To-morrow, at daylight.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
Landed Estate.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, on
MONDAY
the 31st August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P.M.,
On the Ground,
All that valuable piece of GROUND,
known as Inland Lot No. 449, situate in
Queen's Road West, having a frontage
of 52 feet by 105 feet. Annual crown
rent £17, 10s.
Also,
That valuable piece of GROUND,
known as Inland Lot No. 493, situate in
Queen's Road West, with 52 feet front-
age by 105 feet deep. Annual crown
rent £17, 10s.
Terms of Sale.—One-third of the pur-
chase money after the fall of the ham-
mer, in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7,
the remainder after transfer. The
purchaser to pay all expenses of transfer.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. au31

BRITISH SHIP "CORBA" FROM
LONDON.
ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
named vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading for countersignature
to the Undersigned, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the ves-
sel will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. sep3

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GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. sep3

New Advertisements.

**COMPAGNIE DES SERVICES MAR-
ITIMES DES MESSAGERIES
IMPERIALES.**
The Company's steamer
"DUPELIX,"
Captain Noz, will be dis-
patched for Shanghai and
Yokohama, To-morrow, the 28th instant,
at daylight.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, August 24, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The Steamer
"SUWONADA"
will be despatched for the
above Port at 4 P.M. To-mor-
row, the 28th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. au28

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW.
The Steam-ship
"YESSO,"
Captain Ashroft, will leave
for the above ports, To-mor-
row, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. 28au

FOR SALE.
DRAUGHT PORTER in Kilderkins.
Apply to
HOWARD HODGES.
Hongkong, August 27, 1868. tf

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
ON and after Monday, the 31st instant,
one of the Company's Steamers will
be despatched from Hongkong for Canton
at Eight o'clock A.M., and from Canton for
Hongkong at Nine o'clock A.M., every day
(Sundays excepted) until further notice.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO
STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.**
NOTICE.
NO Steamer will be despatched by the
Company either from Hongkong or
Canton on Sunday, the 30th instant.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

BOARD AND LODGING.
GENTLEMAN can be accommodated
with Board and Lodging on moderate
Terms, within easy distance of the Queen's
Road.
Apply to "A," c/o Office of this paper.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. tf

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.
The Annual General Meeting of this
Club will be held at the Hongkong
Hotel, on Monday next, the 31st instant,
at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of electing
officers for the ensuing year, and for the
transaction of General Business.
REGINALD W. FARREY,
Hon. Sec.
Hongkong, August 24, 1868. au31

LOST.
A Small Box of KEYS on a Chubb's
Chain. Apply to "W. S. K.," at the
Office of this paper.
Hongkong, August 22, 1868. au29

WANTED.
A MANAGER for the Hongkong Hotel,
one who has had experience and
knows how to conduct such an Establish-
ment. Applications, with Testimonials, to
be made in writing, addressed to the Di-
rectors and sent in to the Office of the Com-
pany, at the Hotel.
Hongkong, August 19, 1868. s

COOK WANTED.
WANTED at the Hongkong Hotel, a first
class FRENCH COOK, one ac-
customed to get up large dinners. None but
a thoroughly efficient man need apply.
Testimonials to be sent in to the Office on
or before the 22nd instant.
Hongkong, August 17, 1868. tf

**HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE DIVIDEND declared for the half-
year ended 30th June last, at the rate
of twelve pence per cent. annum, say \$7.50
per paid-up share of \$125, and \$1.50 per
share on which \$25 have been paid, is pay-
able at the Office of the Corporation, where
Shareholders are requested to apply for
Warrants.
By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 18, 1868.

J. W. WOOD.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
GENERAL AVERAGE ADJUSTER,
SURVEYOR OF DAMAGED GOODS.
Office, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Medial Hall, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 25th July, 1868.

**MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY
BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.**
Hollywood Road, next door to the Hotel
de Europe.
Hongkong, May 1, 1867.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned having PURCHASED
the Interest of the "WANGHAI STEAM
BAKERY," begs to notify the Public of Hong-
kong and Ship Masters that he is prepared
to furnish Daily Supplies of Soft BREAD
in various forms, to any part of the Col-
ony.
Also Ship BREAD of best quality and at
low rates constantly on hand or baked in
quantities at short notice.
Also Water, Butter, Soda and Sugar
BISCUITS by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or Pon-
net.
Also Corn and Rice, MEAT, HAMS,
CORN STARCH, BIOARR, SODA, Sale-
ratus and Cream TARTAR.
FLOUR of best Brands constantly on
hand supplied by the Barrel, Bag, Tin or
Ponnet.
CAKE of all kinds baked to order.
The above is under the Superintendence
of Mr. JONATHAN PARSONS, and all orders
forwarded to him, at the Bakery, or left at
Messrs. THOS. HENR & Co.'s will receive
prompt attention.
L. P. WARD.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

Auctions.
GENERAL WEEKLY AUCTION.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell
by Public Auction, in their Sales
Rooms, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY
the 28th instant, 1868, at Noon:
The following GOODS, including—
By order of H. M. Commissariat:
Sundry empty Flour Barrels.
Sundry empty Hogheads.
Also,
20 sets Coach and Carriage Springs.
19 Wilson's Patent Breech Loading
Short Enfield Rifles.
50 cases French Cognac.
50 cases Marobranner.
100 cases Kohler.
14 cases Port.
24 cases Sherry.
27 barrels Porter.
20 pieces Giandril.
3 bales Twine.
12 Silicated Carbon Filters.
20 pieces fancy Flannels.
24 pieces mixed Doekskins.
19 pieces fancy Coatings.
63 pieces mixed Cottons.
180 doz. Striped Cotton Socks.
100 Travelling Bags.
200 doz. Fairin's Eau de Cologne.
Etc., Etc.
10 doz. Bokor's Bitters.
10 lbs. Porter—Wiltshire Brew-
ery.
4 kilderkins Beer—Allaged.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
All Lots with all faults and errors of
description at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. au28

PUBLIC AUCTION.
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co. will
sell by Public Auction, on
FRIDAY
the 28th August, at 11 o'clock A.M., at
their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,
Useful HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
TURE, comprising Drawing-room Suite,
Piano, Pictures, &c., Dining-room and
Bed-room Furniture, Glass and Crockery
Ware, Plated Ware, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
A House BOAT.
Terms of Sale.—Cash on delivery in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. au28

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY
the 29th August, 1868, at Noon, at House
No. 12, Aberdeen Street,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Cro-
ckery and Glass Ware, a Piano, Iron
Safe, &c., &c.
Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 26, 1867. aug29

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions from J. M. DA SILVA, Esq.,
to sell by Public Auction, at his resi-
dence Nos. 58 and 60, Wellington Street,
previously disposed of by private
contract, on
MONDAY
the 31st August, 1868, at 12 o'clock.—
The whole of his PATRICK Materials,
(which are almost new and in good work-
ing order).
Consisting of about 80 kinds of Fancy
and Running TYPES, PRESSES, &c.,
&c.
At present on view on the premises.
Terms.—Cash before delivery in Mexi-
can dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, August 20, 1868. aug31

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate to sell by Public
Auction, (if not previously disposed of
by private sale) on the 5th day of September
next, the Property situated at the corner
of Wellington and d'Aguilar Streets on a
portion of Inland Lot No. 137, and
known as DENT & Co.'s STARLES.
The Property has a frontage of about
100 feet on Wellington Street and a depth
of about 7370 square feet.
The Sale will take place on the Pre-
mises at 3 P.M.
Terms of Sale.—One-half of the pur-
chase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer and balance on completion of
transfer. The Property to be at pur-
chaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
For further particulars apply to
W. N. MIDDLETON,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, July 9, 1868. sep3

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received in-
structions from the Trustees of DENT
& Co.'s Estate, to sell by Public Auction
(if not previously disposed of by private
sale), on an early day in November next,
on the Ground,
The BUILDINGS known as DENT &
Co.'s HONGKONG PRAYA PROPERTY, mea-
suring 298 feet in frontage by 175 feet
in depth, situated on Marine Lot No. 7,
and consisting of—
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Eastern Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd
Floor, with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out
Offices, &c., &c. with Gas and Water laid
on, and a Godown below capable of hold-
ing about 2,000 Tons.
The Central BUILDING known as
DENT & Co.'s Offices, containing 8 Rooms,
Comptroller's Quarters, Spacious Fire-
proof Treasury and Godown, capable of
holding about 1,000 Tons.
One DWELLING HOUSE in the
Western Wing, containing 5 Rooms on the
1st Floor and 8 Rooms on the 2nd Floor,
with Bath Rooms, Kitchens, Out Offices,
&c., &c. with Gas and Water laid on, and
a Godown below of about 2,000 Tons
capacity.
Crown Rent \$917.64 per annum.
These Buildings have only been erected
two years and are built of Granite and
Brick, the woodwork being Teak through-
out.
The whole of this Property to be sold
either in one or more lots to suit pur-
chasers.
Terms of Sale.—One third of the
purchase money to be paid on fall of the
hammer, one third 2 months after sale,
and the balance 4 months after sale, in
Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
Transfer expenses to be borne by the
purchasers.
For further particulars or details of
plans, apply to
Messrs BREMER & LAYCOCK,
4, Austin Friars,
Old Broad Street,
London, E.C.,
Or, in Hongkong, to the Undersigned,
MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co.
Hongkong, June 10, 1868.

Bank.
**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK-
ING CORPORATION.**
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, FIVE MILLIONS OF
DOLLARS.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.—GEORGE JOHN HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.—Geo. F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq. JAMES B. TAYLOR,
SAMUEL D. SASSOON, Esq.
WILLIAM LEMANN, Esq. A. JONES, Esq.
JULIUS MENKE, Esq. RICHARD ROWETT, Esq.
And,
E. R. BEALLES, Esq.
Managers.
Hongkong.—VICTOR KRESSER, Esq.,
Chief Manager.
Shanghai.—DAVID MACLEAN, Esq.,
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County
Bank.

Shipping.
FOR SPORE, PENANG & CUBA
The British Steamer
"T. A. GIBB"
Capt. MATTHEWS, is
patched for the above
on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at noon.
Despatches will close at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. au29

**FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND
GALLE.**
The Steamer
"DACCIA"
will leave this on or about
the 28th instant.
For Cabin Deck passengers, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. au28

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY.
The British steamer
"DACCIA"
HUTCHINSON Master, will be
Despatched on or about the
28th instant.
For Freight and passage, apply to
H. A. ARGER & H. ESMAIL.
Hongkong, August 19, 1868. 28au

Shipping.
FOR SAIGON.
The 4 French ship
"EMILE"
363 tons Register, PLEASIS Mas-
ter, will meet with quick dis-
patch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. DUBOST & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868. tf

FOR NEW YORK.
The 4 American brig
"MARTIN"
480 tons Register, HALL Mas-
ter, having a portion of her
cargo engaged, will load here and at Wham-
pos for the above port, and have quick dis-
patch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, July 27, 1868.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
The 4 British ship
"STAG"
will be despatched for the above
port, on or before the 20th in-
stant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REYNVAAN, BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. td

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American ship
"MARY GODDELL"
SWERTZER Master, will load
for the above port and have
despatch.
For Freight, apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Hongkong, July 29, 1868. aug29

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The 4 Amer. Clipper-ship
"RICHARD S. ELLI"
1,100 tons Register, LOMBARD
Master, will have quick dis-
patch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1868.



**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP
COMPANY.**
THROUGH U. S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.
STEAMERS of this line will be despatched
as follows:
Great Republic, on or about Aug. 15.
Japan, " " " " Sept. 15.
China, " " " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " " " Nov. 15.
Japan, " " " " Dec. 15.
Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or
about same date, connecting at Yokohama
with above-named steamers.
Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
nama and Aspinwall.
Return tickets issued at a reduction of
10% upon the whole amount for the round
voyage.
Connections are made at Panama with
Steam Lines upon the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America, at Aspinwall with
the "Royal West India Mail Line," "West
India and Pacific Steam-ship Company,"
(Limited) and the "French Transatlantic
Company." And, at New York, with the
various lines to Europe. Tickets issued
for the following Steam-ship Lines: Can-
adian, Inman, National, General Transat-
lantic Co., New York and Havre Steam-
ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
Co., New York and Bremen Steam-ship
Co., and North German Lloyd's.
Favorable arrangements have been made
for through passengers and freight to Am-
erica, from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore,
and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.
Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
of Mexico and on the West Coast of Cen-
tral and South America to as far as Valpa-
raiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton,
and St. Nazaire, France.
Freight to United States payable in ad-
vance in Mexican Dollars, or on delivery
in American Gold Coin with 8 per cent ad-
ditional, at shipper's option.
For further information, apply at the
Agency of the Company, Praya West.
GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.



Shipping.
FOR SPORE, PENANG & CUBA
The British Steamer
"T. A. GIBB"
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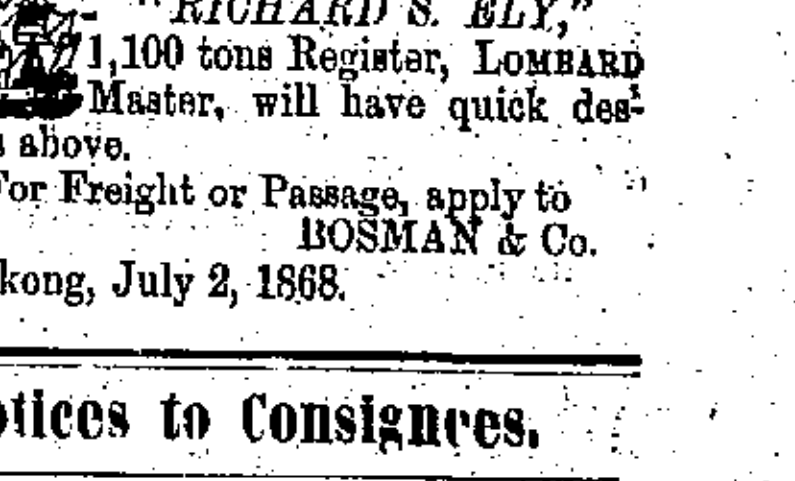
FOR YOKOHAMA.
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REYNVAAN, BROTHERS & Co.
Hongkong, August 6, 1868. td

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For Freight, apply to
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Hongkong, July 29, 1868. aug29

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The 4 Amer. Clipper-ship
"RICHARD S. ELLI"
1,100 tons Register, LOMBARD
Master, will have quick dis-
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For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
Hongkong, July 2, 1868.



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as follows:
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China, " " " " Oct. 15.
Great Republic, " " " " Nov. 15.
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with above-named steamers.
Passengers ticketed through to California,
Mexico, Central and South America, the
Atlantic States, and to England or France,
both via New York and by lines from Pa-
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Return tickets issued at a reduction of
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Connections are made at Panama with
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ship Co., Hamburg and American Packet
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Through Bills of Lading given for Ports
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GEO. F. BOWMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.



by local, that which Imperial aid. But if those who will have nothing of the matter in the columns of the Or is the gam and the cost? If so not avowed by the vessel to be the vessel to be a simple as asserted case His Excellency a more unfavourable what purpose also launches for which ant in? A vessel of old doubtless be of use, but for whom is and a host of other asked by the select intended step is no his all, we assert that a right to receive in- suggest that a steam is a far greater ne- vant than even a steam assert that the inten- wise and prudent, make them public in and until such is the, one-sided criti- nished.

UAL. a of fire this forenoon ear the British Hol- been early discov- speedily got under by

of Tasmania, has of £3,000 to the Lon- in addition to £2000 of its funds.

of July 17th says:— the past fortnight has at Kandy of the Statue George Ward, G. C. verner of Ceylon from 1860, and who in the government did more to progress of the Island ter, at least since the her Governor to whom erected, Sir Edward of the latter stands at the of the great road foretold goes to the rest pacified and opened enterprise the ancient and now the moni- Ward is at the opposite way on the borders of and, and after ap- ward, who travelled with 100 by a post 10 m. nary journey to Kandy ed nearly twelve weary months would have to to carry the company sixteen carriages of this

's police. morning, when a large destruction cases were sailing in the discom- of the Inspectors, and of the defendants.

Question.—The four of the houses alleged to use in the neighborhood of, in which summons upland, were again appeared for Mr Den- nothing more to say at least in so far as the Dennis stood as coun- Building Ordinance, old be the defendant; nial nuisance. There an indictment was a force prohibited by the and being so, it con- the 12th Section of the 56. He of course had ment, but there was the open of summary pro- nances were specified and then was added this 12th), under which in England was whited in this Colony he would say, viz. nity as to what puni- could impose, even of a nuisance. He (Mr nally the slightest Ordinance intended to be power to deal with specific punishment was admitted there was a case that his Worship back upon the English penalties provided for in cases in the Order and

a nuisance. nuisance? that is no a specified offence. ing that the nuisance? in the air, as in a case where a man was id. said that he had gone to and had looked through a in this Court for some any resemblance to the as one in which a tanner causing a nuisance, and Why from want of Mr May) had dismissed a nuisance, a man treading a working at his forge late a similar in result, and by a summons. There obtaining redress. You a damage caused by the you cannot say, "You about a chimney," and show damage done be to do so. that he had never been want of chimneys) by

complained of the smoke coming into Mr Dennis windows, and injuring his family. His Worship continued to say that, supposing an upper terrace was subject to a nuisance, on which if of a lower terrace, the owner could not drag the offender before the Magistrate to be summarily dealt with.

Mr Francis again referred to the powers given to the Magistrate by the 12th Section before alluded to.

His Worship said that he would be only too glad to exercise any power he possessed, but it was clearly apparent that while the law gives power to protect the public, it does not give power to protect the private individual on a roundabout way for a remedy. Of course, Mr Francis would not fail to see that a power sum- mation to deal with cases of neighbor- hood neighbor would open a broad gate for abuse.

Mr Francis admitted this. His Worship continued. He must dis- charge the defendants, because there was no jurisdiction; but if it was desired, he would be most happy to state a case. He had gone carefully over the case, and had taken Mr Alfred's evidence on the matter. It certainly would be by far the cheaper way for both parties to go by summary proceedings; but the best way for Mr Dennis would be to prove damage, in the same way as the owner of property near a brick-field at home often complained.

Mr Francis observed that such would be directed most properly against the landlord. His Worship then explained to the defendants the reasons why he had not stretched the law to meet their case. Still they ought to see their landlord, and beg to get some means of cooking which would not be an annoyance to their neighbors.

Mr Francis remarked that he believed the great cause of the nuisance was the sub-letting of the houses, in consequence of the facilities for cooking were alto- gether inadequate.

The Magistrate concluded by saying that it was the defendants' duty to do as much as possible so as not to inconvenience their neighbors; and he was certain that their landlord (Mr Lapin) would do everything to help them in that duty.

Mr Francis thanked his Worship for his patient hearing of the case.

HAUSCHILD AND SORENSSEN'S CIRCULAR.

SARON, 22nd August, 1868. Our last circular was under date of 23rd ultimo, since then we have received advices from Europe extending to the 19th ultimo, from Singapore to the 18th and from Hong- kong to the 16th inst.

Supplies from the Interior arrived on a liberal scale in the earlier part of this month, and as Tonnage continued scarce and the speculative demand indi- cated last having subsided, holders were compelled to accept lower rates. Latterly, however, a good many vessels have dropped in and the demand thereby created, has sent prices up again to £1.10 for long, equal to 4/6 per cwt. f. o. b. at par. Exchange; \$1.20 for round, equal to 4/8 per cwt. f. o. b. at par. Exchange.

TONNAGE.—An eager demand for vessels to Hongkong and the Coast-ports of China continued to pervade the market and ex- treme rates ruled until very recently, when it was found that a cargo of Fish would exhaust and very little Rice offering for shipment to China. As free Tonnage ar- rives however very sparingly, we do not anticipate that rates will much recede.

For Europe a few vessels of average capacity would readily find employment at 54. For Mauritius and Bourbon Tonnage is required after at 65 francs per ton. Subjoined we add a list of Charters con- sidered since our last.

Auffrey, French, 9,250 piculs to Hong- kong, 50 cents for Rice, and 88 cents for Fish.

Montrose, British, 780 tons, to Europe 44 1/2 per ton.

Werner, German, 245 tons, to Amoy 44 1/2 per ton.

Calcutta, German, 251 tons, to Singapore 30 cents for Rice, 35 cents for Beans, 50 cents for Fish.

DEPARTURES TO CHINA PORTS. July 26, Brit. schtr., Anne, for Hongkong. 28, N. G. schtr., Hydra, for Swatow. 31, Siam. schooner, Meridian, for Hongkong. 31, N. G. schtr., Agatha Johanne, for Hongkong. 31, N. G. schtr., Meta, for Amoy. Aug. 3, N. G. schtr., Lorelei, for Hongkong. 4, Brit. schtr., Costa Rica, for Hongkong. 4, Brit. schtr., Caroline, for Hongkong. 4, Brit. schtr., Sidonia, for Amoy. 10, Brit. schtr., Giffney, for Amoy. 13, Brit. schtr., Giffney, for Amoy. 17, Siam. schtr., Hongkong, for Hongkong. 18, N. G. schtr., Marie, for Hongkong.

VESSELS IN HARBOR LOADING FOR CHINA PORTS. North German barque, Hohenzollern, for Amoy. N. G. brig, Wanja, for Hongkong. French barque, Tamaris, for Swatow. N. G. barque, R. Rickmers, for Swatow. Dan. barque, Johanne Marie, for Hongkong. N. G. barque, Batavia, for Macao. N. G. barque, Aldebaran for Amoy. Austrian barque, Madagascar, for Hongkong.

THE SHAMO EXPEDITION. (From the Hongkong Times, July 5.) Letters have been received from the Shamo Expedition, the latest of which, we hear, is dated 10th May. It appears that the Shan- ghae on what good terms Capt. Sladen and his party were with the Panthays, thought that they, too, had better do what they could to assist the expedition, as by this means they would make friends with the foreigners, and their conduct could not but be agreeable to the Panthays who are now more or less the masters of their country.

A few days before the date above mentioned, Captain Sladen received a deputation of Shan re- presenting each of the states, and also each of the principal towns. The object of this deputation was, as the deputies themselves said, to make known to Captain Sladen, that the Chiefs of the Shan States had combined to give a favorable reception to the expedition, and to forward it to Mo- men in a friendly and becoming way, each state supplying its quota of labour for the carrying of the baggage. These deputies seemed to be all men of high position in their several states—they were tall and handsome, and seemed to be more civilized and gentlemanly than the Shans generally, or even than Chinese.

They said they were aware that Captain Sladen and his friends represented a great and powerful nation, but they appeared to be quite ignorant regarding our position in British Burma, and of our treaty of alliance with His Majesty the Golden Throne. They complained bitterly of the devastations wrought in their cities during the last few years, owing to the Civil War in Yunan and the presence of the great Chinese dacoit Leesatahe in Manipoo. They looked upon the destruction of that stronghold and the dispersion of the miscreants whom it shel- tered, as one of the good effects already evident to them from the presence of the expedition, and the friendship already existing between Captain Sladen and the Panthay Chiefs. They expressed their hope, that Captain Sladen would be able to remain in the countries he is now visiting until the trade route from our territories to Western China should be definitely settled, the rates for carriage fixed, and the transit duties, &c. The Shan States, these deputies declared, could produce 10,000 mules annually to expedite the carriage on this great thoroughfare. Captain Sladen then explained to them the British treaty with Burma for the transit of goods through Burmese territory, with which they expressed themselves well satisfied. He then informed them that he would not be able at this time to remain with them as long as they desired; that the object of his present visit was merely to explore and to find out what Chiefs were willing to enter into commercial relations with us, and guarantee security to merchants and travellers in their respective countries— that when he had accomplished this, he would have to return to British territory and report to his Government what he had done. If the British Government thought they could depend upon the promises and guarantees of the several Chiefs and peo- ples, they would probably send him back with full powers to carry out all the necessary arrangements.

On the 11th May, the party were to leave Pansee to meet the Chief Saubwa of Sanda la place called Mungun, where he had with him a large retinue of officers from Marwyne, and the States generally. Cap- tain Sladen hoped to be at Momein in a week, and we understand that it is his in- tention, if he finds that final and satisfac- tory arrangements cannot immediately be entered into there, to push on at once to Ta- loo the capital of Yunan, and persuade the authorities there to order that a con- gress of chiefs should take place at Momein on Captain Sladen's return to that place, to discuss the preliminaries of a commercial alliance.

We believe it is also the intention of Cap- tain Sladen to visit and arrange with the Chinese authorities in Yunan for the pas- sage of goods through that country to and from Szechuen and the other neighboring provinces of China proper.

There seems now to be little doubt but that the Shamo expedition will be a far greater success than even its best friends and warmest supporters ever expected or hoped. On all sides Captain Sladen now meets with support and encouragement from the authorities, and the people look upon him as a benefactor. When he sent Kaskhyon messengers to the Panthay chief Tah-sak-on, they were received with every mark of distinction and respect, each and all of them were sent back dressed in splendid robes of silk, satin and em- broidery, much like Chinese Mandarins of high rank. On meeting with a chief like Tah-sak-on, it will be necessary for Captain Sladen to explain his various presents, and to point out the probability of his being able to return next year well supplied with these, and also with a suitable embassy. The Burmese officials will at last be compelled to lay aside their petty intrigues, for they will be closely watched, on the one side by the British authorities and on the other by the Panthays.

The American Senate has passed a resolution requesting the President to intercede with the Queen of England for the release of Father M'Albain, the Fenian prisoner in Canada.

Two New York papers publish a report that Santa Anna was organizing an expedi- tion at Brownsville to invade Mexico. Senator Romero had arrived at Washington on a special mission.

Colonel Ross has completed the or- ganization of the new Indian transport service through Egypt.

ENGLISH CAPTIVES IN AFRICA. The belief that a number of Englishmen are in captivity amongst the Somali tribe in Eastern Africa has lately received strong confirmation from several sources. General Rigby, lately British Consul at Zanzibar, who formed one of the expedition which waited upon Sir Stafford Northcote a few days ago in relation to this question, stated that fresh evidence of the existence of white men in the interior had been obtained by way of Abyssinia. Dr. Krapf, who acted as interpreter to the expedition, received positive intelligence that a number of white men were held pri- soners by the natives at a place some 400 miles to the south of Magdala. The details given were sufficiently precise to enable Dr. Krapf to mark down upon the map the position where the captives were asserted to be, and Colonel Grant at once volunteered to lead an expeditionary force to their relief. This proved to be impracticable at the time, and Dr. Krapf being unfor- tunately compelled by illness to return, it was impossible to carry out proper in- quiries after his departure from want of an efficient interpreter. The locality indi- cated by Dr. Krapf's informants was that where the white men were confined would appear to be about the centre of the Somali country, and correspond very closely with the position assigned by the natives to the natives along the coast and at Zanzibar. In the course of last year, also, an Arab merchant who was engaged in trading on the Somali coast received a letter from one of his countrymen who had been shipwrecked and carried captive inland, begging him to send two negro slaves, the ransom at which he was held by the Somalis. The man casually mentioned in the letter that a "Mousang," Chissian, was also a pri- soner within a short distance of the coast.

News recently reached Bombay that five white men were detained not far from the coast by this same tribe of Somalis. The persistence of reports of this kind which have been rife for the last nine years, supported by the evidence that a number of survivors from the *St. Abis* were led into captivity, obtained from eye-witnesses of the rescue by General Rigby at Zanzibar; the sale these of numerous articles known to have been on board the ship, many of which were of perishable nature, and could not have been merely washed ashore; and the testimony of the English letters carved on the hide brought from the interior of the Somali country support very strongly the belief that there are white captives in the interior of the Somali coast.

The same thing happened some thirty years ago, when part of the crew of a whaler which was wrecked on the coast were ransomed after many years' captivity. Similarly, our countryman Mr. Coffin was not allowed to leave Abyssinia, and re- mained a prisoner there for thirty years; and other instances of the long detention of white men by the natives of the east coast might be adduced. The letter from Dr. Krapf, the English consul at Zanzibar, which we publish to-day, confirms the conviction entertained by many travellers that the natives of the interior are not unfriendly towards Europeans. Along the coast, where the slave trade prevails, and English cruisers burn or bombard towns in their endeavour to suppress it, they may well imagine that they are never attacked, and will never attack you, but which is very different from the kind treatment which Mr. Kinnelbach met with when he had once penetrated through the coast line of slave-traders to the more unpopu- lated inhabitants of the central districts, shows that a European may venture into that country without the certainty of being murdered or made prisoner. Mr. Angelo, who has gone to the interior, and is now in search of the supposed captives, is well acquainted with the Somali language, and in an intercourse of many years with both the people of the coast and the interior established the most friendly relations with the Somali chiefs. He proposes to go as a simple traveller under the auspices of the Geographical Society, without any com- mission from the Government, and without involving them in any responsibility what- ever. Should he unfortunately be detained by Somali chiefs, as Mr. Rassan was detained by King Theodore, there can be no question as to an expedition to release him. We cannot, therefore, see any reason why the Government should hesitate to agree to the project, or the memorial pre- sented by the Geographical Society, and to grant the small sum of money required in aid of the enterprise, as was done in the case of the expedition of Mr. Young to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone, which proved so successful. —*Full Mail Gazette.*

MR. BURLINGAME'S MISSION. (Spectator, July 18.) About a week or so hence, we shall all be hearing a good deal about Mr. Burlingame, Minister Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary from the United States to the world in general, and to the Government of China in particular. He is a man of great energy, and is beginning to go away, those who remain are greatly in want of a sensation, and he should not wonder if Mr. Burlingame and his suite received quite an "ovation," were waited on by the Corporation of Liverpool, with the worthy Mayor at their head; were received with cheers by a crowd of boys at the Custom House Station; and were in- vited, like the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir Robert Napier, and other highly distinguished personages, to swell the dividends of the Crystal Palace. The Embassy must be quite well worth seeing. The selection by the oldest of human Governments of the Envoy from the youngest to act as its first Ambassador to the civilized nations of the world is in itself a picturesque event, and he is accompanied by a native suite of surprising some forty persons. There are Olik, Tajen, slightly aged person, with sharp eyes, and Sun Tzu, heavily built official, "Ministers with consulting and advisory powers," &c., as we strongly suspect, with full powers over their interpreter and agent Mr. Burlingame, and both of them "with stiletos sticking in their boots," and likely, therefore, to strike the populace with a decided feeling of awe. There are interpreters "very feminine in appearance," a French Second Secretary of Legation, chosen apparently because neither Mr. Burlingame nor the effeminate interpreters talk French, a native physician, some cooks, some foot- men in Chinese livery, altogether an em- bassy of the kind which the *Illustrated London News* will take due notice of. The American coun- sel, from whom we have gathered these little descriptive facts, are highly tickled with the group, and cannot make up their minds whether to chuckle with exultation or with ridicule. They consequently do both, and we scarcely remember to have read speeches in which realism and magnificence were mixed more perfectly into a sort of elucubrity

of eloquence,—very sort, very sweet, and decidedly medicinal—than the speeches with which the magnates of New York wel- comed Mr. Burlingame. We sincerely hope that the envoys will give one Embassy a dinner, if only to afford us a chance of com- paring his speech with the one in which Mr. Everts, lawyer, politician, and honest man, an unusual conjunction in the United States,—welcomed the Embassy to the Union, and showed Mr. Burlingame that he was nevertheless doubtful of the reality of the whole business. One can imagine Mr. Everts, shrewd of mankind, with his face suddenly set like cast iron, and only the eyes running over with fun, as he said in his great speech of welcome at the ban- quet given by New York to its guests. "There is one thing I hear with sorrow that the Chinese lack, a National Debt. Take ours, Sir, take all of it, and bestow it freely upon them." That is as good as any- thing Mr. Artemus Ward ever said, and, as we hope shortly to show, it has a distinct political meaning, which Lord Stanley will be wise to think over before he concedes any request of the Chinese Plenipotentiary. It is not the kind of thing a man like Mr. Everts would have said if he had attached to the Mission the serious importance with which Mr. Burlingame no doubt wishes that it should be invested.

There is a "dog's," we are convinced, in the whole affair, and after some study of Mr. Burlingame's speeches, and of the Anglo-Chinese who seem to think the world is coming to an end because Peking and Washington have come into relations, we think we begin to perceive what that dog is. The Chinese Government in its relations with the European Powers has one grand wish and one grand grievance. Its wish is to have as little to do with them as possible, its grievance the Treaty privi- leges claimed by all manner of foreign res- idents. The wish is natural to an exclusive people, and the grievance, we suspect, is very real. Without in the least desiring to trudge either our own countrymen, or the French, or the Americans, we have not the smallest doubt that they push their privi- leges to the utmost; that they smuggle when they can, and evade payment when they cannot; that they utterly ignore and contempt Chinese official rank; that they are prone to use force whenever force seems effective, and that they generally make themselves at once disagreeable and dread- ed. They did it in India, they do it in Egypt, they try to do it in Mexico, and, in fact, all over the earth, they act as if "Western Europe had a divine commission not only to rule the rest of the world," which, judging by facts alone, may be true, but to insult it, which must, under any theory of the world's government, be essen- tially false. Hitherto the Chinese have at- tempted at once to resist this treatment and to maintain their own antiquated polity by displays of force, but the attempt has failed, and they are aware that it has failed. They have therefore cast about for a new plan, and have found in Mr. Burlingame, Ameri- can Minister to Peking, either a very astute adviser—which is probably the case,—or a very sagacious instrument. He appears, so far as we can judge from his action, to have recommended a policy of this kind. "Make me your Envoy,—with adequate salary and appointments, of course,—and I will set out to make a Treaty for you with the Chinese, and to suppress it, may well imagine that they are never attacked, and will never attack you, but which is very different from the kind treatment which Mr. Kinnelbach met with when he had once penetrated through the coast line of slave-traders to the more unpopu- lated inhabitants of the central districts, shows that a European may venture into that country without the certainty of being murdered or made prisoner. Mr. Angelo, who has gone to the interior, and is now in search of the supposed captives, is well acquainted with the Somali language, and in an intercourse of many years with both the people of the coast and the interior established the most friendly relations with the Somali chiefs. He proposes to go as a simple traveller under the auspices of the Geographical Society, without any com- mission from the Government, and without involving them in any responsibility what- ever. Should he unfortunately be detained by Somali chiefs, as Mr. Rassan was detained by King Theodore, there can be no question as to an expedition to release him. We cannot, therefore, see any reason why the Government should hesitate to agree to the project, or the memorial pre- sented by the Geographical Society, and to grant the small sum of money required in aid of the enterprise, as was done in the case of the expedition of Mr. Young to ascertain the fate of Dr. Livingstone, which proved so successful. —*Full Mail Gazette.*

SAKING OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S SUMMER PALACE. A singular trial in connection with the "loot" of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace took place in Paris on June 30, when the melancholy spectacle of an officer and a gentleman, and a man wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honour, appeared in dock at a court of justice, guarded by two gendarmes, to answer a charge of swindling, was witnessed.

Captain Negroni, a Corsican of noble family, who entered the army as a private soldier at the age of fifteen, rose to the rank of captain, saw a great deal of service in various parts of the world, had an irre- proachable military character, and was able to call as witnesses not only brother officers but colonels and generals, to speak in his favour, was accused of having raised large sums of money by pledging jewels and curiosities which he knew to be of scarcely any value. Captain Negroni was in the French army during the sack of the Empe- ror of China's Summer Palace. Like most of the officers and soldiers engaged in that affair, he had his hand upon a good deal of plunder. Some "demons" appears to have whispered to him "Negroni, have a taste," and, having formed an exaggerated notion of the value of the nick-nacks which fell to his share, he added to his collection by purchases from officers and soldiers, in which he invested not only his own money, but a great deal that he borrowed from comrades. Returning to France, he sold twenty-three years' service, he retired in the full possession of his collection was worth a very large fortune. He opened an exhibition in the Rue Rivoli, which was visited by the Princess Mathilde, Count de Nieuwerkerke, M. Thiers, and many distin- guished personages. Afterwards he took some collection to Baden Baden and other places in Germany, and finally to England, but the enormous value which he set upon his curiosities prevented him from finding a market for them. Ultimately he came back to Paris, and being in great want of money, succeeded in raising as much as 130,000fr. upon the deposit of part of the collection. He had for a long time before published various prospectuses setting forth that his collection was worth 180 millions of francs. He had a quantity of "jade" in larger pieces than had ever before been seen in Europe, and every piece of which represented, he said, the labour of a man's whole life, and the wearing out of a great many diamonds employed to cut it. The thing which most got him into trouble was a diamond which he pledged as worth 20,000fr., and which two valuers awarded a Rhine noble not worth two pence. The parties who initiated the prosecution were paid their money, and desisted; but the public prosecutor thought it his duty to go on with it. He admitted that Captain Negroni was at one time *bona fide* under a delusion as to the value of his collection, but contended that the reports of experts whom he had consulted, and the impos- sibility which he had found of raising any money upon his trinkets in Germany and England must have opened his eyes, and that unless he was a fool, which he did not appear to be, he must have known that the curiosities on which he raised a very large sum of money were scarcely worth any- thing.

M. Alloué, the *Procureur*, defended Captain Negroni. He called as witnesses to character, General Soumain, Comman- dant of the Paris garrison, Brigadier General Grouet, the Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards, and several other officers, who de- posed that they had been well acquainted with Captain Negroni, and gave him the highest character. They said that they had seen "valuable and beautiful things" it was contained, though they thought the captain was labouring under a mistake as to the enormous value which he put upon it. There was also evidence that when Captain Negroni was coming home from China, a Jew merchant in the Mediterranean pestered him with an offer of 500,000fr. for his collection, which he refused, believing it to be worth a great deal more. M. Alloué argued that his client, whose collec- tion was really worth a sum of money im- possible to measure, because it contained things not in the European market, had *bona fide* worked himself into a belief that he had alladdin's treasures, and that he thought honestly that all the experts who told him his great diamond was worth nothing were ignorant people. It was yet to his

jeered. As we understand Mr. Burlingame's speeches, the Government he represents intends to promise that China shall be "thrown open," if China be treated hence- forth like France or the Union. That seems just, but it is a question of compar- ative civilization. If there be any chance, however slight, that the Government of China would behave like that of France or the Union; that it would really open its trade subject only to such tariffs as might be arranged by treaty; that it would abolish transit dues, which are limitless tariffs; that it would reduce Mandarins into profane bound by law and opinion; that it would suffer visitors to reside within its dominion in peace; that it would not use its independence to expel all Europeans; that it would suffer traders to keep their profits unmolested by attempts at extor- tion; that it would put down piracy; that it would observe written engagements with some show of probity; that it would, in short, give any one of the hundred guar- antees France and the Union give to the world without writtings, then, indeed, it would be possible to tear up all treaties, though even then as they have been con- ceded, tearing them up would be an act of favour. But in what way can we bind the Chinese Government to do these things, or any of them, except by imposing a single treaty more elaborate, more lengthy, and more likely to be violated than those which at present exist, a treaty which would be as bitter a source of contention as the present, and must be enforced if intercourse is to continue in the same way, namely, by occasional compulsion. Of course, if China has any special or specific ground of com- plaint—which is quite possible, and as re- spects the collection of external revenue does, we believe, exist—that ground ought to be immediately removed, over though the request is backed by intimations that concession would be acceptable to Mr. Se- ward; but general abolition of the old treaties cannot be conceded without some proof that the Government of Peking intends to observe a new one.

There is, of course, one alternative to treaties ensuring attention to the laws of civilization. We can refuse from China, but there is no other, and refusing would simply leave the Empire at the mercy of the first daring adventurer who had the wit to see that the trade of the ports would support a Sepoy Army.

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A singular trial in connection with the "loot" of the Emperor of China's Summer Palace took place in Paris on June 30, when the melancholy spectacle of an officer and a gentleman, and a man wearing the decoration of the Legion of Honour, appeared in dock at a court of justice, guarded by two gendarmes, to answer a charge of swindling, was witnessed.

Captain Negroni, a Corsican of noble family, who entered the army as a private soldier at the age of fifteen, rose to the rank of captain, saw a great deal of service in various parts of the world, had an irre- proachable military character, and was able to call as witnesses not only brother officers but colonels and generals, to speak in his favour, was accused of having raised large sums of money by pledging jewels and curiosities which he knew to be of scarcely any value. Captain Negroni was in the French army during the sack of the Empe- ror of China's Summer Palace. Like most of the officers and soldiers engaged in that affair, he had his hand upon a good deal of plunder. Some "demons" appears to have whispered to him "Negroni, have a taste," and, having formed an exaggerated notion of the value of the nick-nacks which fell to his share, he added to his collection by purchases from officers and soldiers, in which he invested not only his own money, but a great deal that he borrowed from comrades. Returning to France, he sold twenty-three years' service, he retired in the full possession of his collection was worth a very large fortune. He opened an exhibition in the Rue Rivoli, which was visited by the Princess Mathilde, Count de Nieuwerkerke, M. Thiers, and many distin- guished personages. Afterwards he took some collection to Baden Baden and other places in Germany, and finally to England, but the enormous value which he set upon his curiosities prevented him from finding a market for them. Ultimately he came back to Paris, and being in great want of money, succeeded in raising as much as 130,000fr. upon the deposit of part of the collection. He had for a long time before published various prospectuses setting forth that his collection was worth 180 millions of francs. He had a quantity of "jade" in larger pieces than had ever before been seen in Europe, and every piece of which represented, he said, the labour of a man's whole life, and the wearing out of a great many diamonds employed to cut it. The thing which most got him into trouble was a diamond which he pledged as worth 20,000fr., and which two valuers awarded a Rhine noble not worth two pence. The parties who initiated the prosecution were paid their money, and desisted; but the public prosecutor thought it his duty to go on with it. He admitted that Captain Negroni was at one time *bona fide* under a delusion as to the value of his collection, but contended that the reports of experts whom he had consulted, and the impos- sibility which he had found of raising any money upon his trinkets in Germany and England must have opened his eyes, and that unless he was a fool, which he did not appear to be, he must have known that the curiosities on which he raised a very large sum of money were scarcely worth any- thing.

M. Alloué, the *Procureur*, defended Captain Negroni. He called as witnesses to character, General Soumain, Comman- dant of the Paris garrison, Brigadier General Grouet, the Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards, and several other officers, who de- posed that they had been well acquainted with Captain Negroni, and gave him the highest character. They said that they had seen "valuable and beautiful things" it was contained, though they thought the captain was labouring under a mistake as to the enormous value which he put upon it. There was also evidence that when Captain Negroni was coming home from China, a Jew merchant in the Mediterranean pestered him with an offer of 500,000fr. for his collection, which he refused, believing it to be worth a great deal more. M. Alloué argued that his client, whose collec- tion was really worth a sum of money im- possible to measure, because it contained things not in the European market, had *bona fide* worked himself into a belief that he had alladdin's treasures, and that he thought honestly that all the experts who told him his great diamond was worth nothing were ignorant people. It was yet to his

(Mr. Alloué's) mind quite an open question whether the diamond was not very valuable. At any rate it had not been contradicted that the jade was unparalleled and inestimable. The tribunal, however, held that Captain Negroni had fraudulently raised money by misrepresenting the value of the articles given in pledge, and sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, and a fine of 3,000 fr. Captain Negroni once, while his counsel was speaking, rose, as if wishing to explain something, but was put down by a wave of the hand of the presiding judge. He turned deadly pale when he heard his sentence, but said nothing. M. Alloué in the course of his speech produced a yellow book, which he said was *Le Livre d'Or* of the Corsican nobility, and in which the name of Negroni figured.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

(From Mitchell's Maritime Register, July 18.) The *Daily News* is gently severe upon Mr. Bright for absenting himself from Par- liament while a Bribery Bill is being fought over. The member for Birmingham is so passionately fond of salmon-fishing that he goes to the Shannon when he ought to be at Westminster doing his duty as a father of men. It is all very well to talk about five months of hard work. There is scarcely a member in the House who works less hard than Mr. Bright, not even excepting Lord Royston. He scarcely ever sits on a committee, and, when he does sit, has an unfortunate habit of absenting himself on official occasions; and, as happened with regard to the Public-houses Closing Bill Committee, stayed away when the report had to be adopted, and thereby allowed a minority to draw up a report exactly con- trary to the opinion of the majority. Judging from present appearances, Mr. Bright will never have the patience or in- dustry to undergo the labours of a Govern- ment office. The great Radical leader is likely to compare unfavourably in this respect with Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Hunt, or any of the other devoted workers, Lord Stanley, Mr. Gladstone must give his great ally the Duchy.

In a letter to the *Times*, Sir Charles Trevelyan presents his idea of what should be done to make the War Office an efficient branch of the public service. He proposes that the Secretary of State for War should have under him four officers in charge of as many great executive departments, and responsible to the Secretary of State for their actions. The first of these should be the Commander-in-Chief, ruling the force; secondly, the Controller-in-Chief, having charge of the supply, clothing, and trans- port of the army; thirdly, the Director of Ordnance, to superintend the distribution, &c., of the engines of War; and, lastly, the Inspector-General of Engineers and Direc- tor of Works, taking charge of the fortifi- cations, &c. These four great officers, representing respectively troops, supplies, munitions, and works, should not be coupled with any subordinate officers, but should be in direct communication with the Secretary of State; and they should be vested with full discretionary power in the dis- charge of their administrative and executive functions, subject to the established regula- tions and rules of remuneration for all classes of subordinate persons, which should not be altered without the sanction of the Secretary of State. In order to revise the estimates and to prepare the accounts and to advise the Secretary of State, an Under Secretary should be appointed. The de- partmental officers should all be placed in the same building with the Secretary of State, and the Admiralty establishment should be placed in an adjoining building so that free communication could be had between the different branches under the control of the War Secretary. This scheme, Sir Charles says, is the same as that sub- mitted by him to the Government in 1855.

The new submarine telegraph between Great Britain and the United States is to be laid direct to New York City. As the English cable is laid between Ireland and New- foundland, and as the land communica- tion between the latter place and New York is difficult, it is thought that the direct route will be less liable to delay or accident. At present the electric fluid has to traverse four seas and make four separate land journeys before a message can be sent from the Continent to New York. It is ex- pected that messages may be sent from Paris by the new cable and answered from New York in half an hour. The capital estimated for the undertaking is £21,000,000. The working expenses, with two stations only, ought to be small. The advantages of the new route to continental commerce are obvious; and it is even thought that a cable from Falmouth to Breck would enable it to be profitably used by London merchants.

The city of Naples suffers just now from an accumulation of misfortunes. The typhus fever has been raging in the district for some time past. Earthquakes caused by the eruptions of Vesuvius have been so severe as to do considerable damage. Finally, during the last few days, a terrible hurricane has visited the city. Several houses were blown down, fragments of rock were precipitated from the mountains, all the rivers overflowed, and considerable loss of life ensued.

The New York correspondent of the *Standard* says the belief in the probability of a civil war is very prevalent in political circles. Party passion is likely to culminate at the Southern elections. The writer denounces the measures taken by the Republicans to ensure these elections. The Reconstruction has required every white man before voting to go through the form of a test oath declaring that he considers the negro his equal. Great numbers of electors must, therefore, abstain from voting in November. The writer thinks, however, that hundreds of thousands of negroes can be induced to vote for the Democratic candidates. It seems that the newspapers are overwhelmed with American excitement—which is nothing unusual, and are manifesting it in exaggerated forms. The *Tribune* is talking about the "inauguration of bloody strife," the *New York Times* is hinting at "force of arms," and the *New York Times* gleefully remembers that almost all the South American revolutions grew out of Presidential elections. It is difficult to augur a civil war from these reports. From Transatlantic ebullition of political feeling to internecine strife there is a wide gulf, which has become wider since the terrible lesson of the last war. The present will be a violent political contest, but there is scarcely the remotest possibility of an appeal to arms.

The full text of President Johnson's amnesty has been published. It is three- fourths preamble, and contains nothing beyond the announcement of indemnity to all who took part in the rebellion, except those actually under trial or indictment.

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.
THE whole of the upper part of the house on Pedder's Wharf, at present occupied by the undersigned.
Possession on the 15th Proximo.
THOS. HUNT & Co.
Hongkong, August 26, 1868.

TO LET.
THREE Spacious GODOWNS suitable for storing dry Goods; also a Fireproof GODOWN capable of containing 1,000 chests of Opium. Situated in the most central part of Queen's Road. Apply to
J. F. ROSE, Secretary,
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited,
Hongkong, August 12, 1868.

TWO HOUSES TO BE LET.
RECENTLY put in thorough Repair, situated on the Rise of the Hill, Westward, and an easy distance from the Queen's Road. Apply to
MR. BARRINGTON,
Wynham Street,
Hongkong, May 13, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICES situated in Queen's Road, formerly occupied by Messrs. LYLE, STILL & Co. Apply to
J. J. BARRINGTON, MATHESON & Co.
East Point, June 15, 1868. 15sup

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Tea, Coal, and other Merchandise, in their own Boats, and to receive the same on STORAGE in First-class Granite godowns, on Moderate Terms.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
Hongkong, March 4, 1868.

TO LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. BARRINGTON & SANDERS. For particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, March 6, 1868.

TO LET.
4 COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in Morrison Hill, commanding a thorough view of the Harbour, with Stables, &c. Apply to
THOMAS WALLACE,
East Point Godowns,
Hongkong, June 6, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO LET.
THE desirable PREMISES on the Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of the Asiatic Bank.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
Hongkong, May 18, 1868.

TO LET.
A HOUSE in Spring Gardens, containing four Rooms and Out Houses; Rent \$25 per month.
Apply at the Victoria Foundry.
Hongkong, March 12, 1868.

FIRST RATE ROOMS for Offices or Dwelling HOUSES for Families in the Queen's Road, No. 22, with new Verandah. The whole in a thorough state of repair.
Apply to
Messrs. Wm. SCHMIDT & Co.,
Godowns,
Hongkong, May 20, 1868.

TO LET.
THE BUSINESS PREMISES, formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Office, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.,
Hongkong, February 22, 1868.

TO LET.
FOUR Large ROOMS on Second Floor above the Offices of the Undersigned, 44, Queen's Road, at present occupied by Messrs. C. HOCK & Co. Possession can be taken on the 1st January, 1869.
For Terms, &c., apply to
J. G. DUBOST & Co.,
Hongkong, November 6, 1867.

TO BE LET.
TWO New and Strong GODOWNS on Marine Lot No. 62.
Apply to
GAVIN THOMPSON,
at Gibb, Livingstone & Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, December 16, 1867.

STORAGE FOR OPIUM.
THE Undersigned is prepared to STORE Opium in a first-class Granite Godown on premises situated on Praya Central, at "CHARLES LIVINGSTON," 3, Stanley Street.
Hongkong, June 9, 1868.

Miscellaneous.

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ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PRIZES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRANKS, FIRES, and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PUBLICATIONS; &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the P. & O. and MESSAGERIES COMPANIES' LINES of the PACIFIC MAIL COMPANY's and ALFRED HOLT'S LINES of steamers; POLYMETRIC TABLES of DISTANCES between Europe and China and the China Ports. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, with a complete INDEX at the end of the work affording a ready means of reference to the reader.

* The foregoing work contains the following Maps and Plans, several hitherto unpublished:—Hongkong (Island of), Hongkong (City of Victoria), Canton, Macao, Swatow, Amoy, Foochow, Formosa (Island of), Taiwan and Tamsui, Takao, Port Zelandia, Ningpo, Yang-ming-shan (general map), British settlements Shanghai, Kiangsu, Tientsin to Tung Chow, Tung Chow to Peking, Peking, Takao (Island of), Japanese Islands, Nagasaki, Nagasaki (harbour and neighbourhood), Yokohama, Yokohama and Kanagawa, Yodo bay, Hakodadi, an engraving of the Coins of Japan, and a chart showing the Ocean steam route of the world.

December 27, 1867.

Chinese Advertisements.

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司公保險保和成
成發倫華常第號司主
癸亥年八月廿六日
或架巴利多公司啟
明望在船車啟
買中照保布公

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Reg.	Consignees.	Intended Despatch.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.				
FOOCHOW	Chalgrove	Br. bk.	M. Lambert & Co.	
Do.	Albis	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Do.	N. B. Palmer	Am. bk.	Smith, Archer & Co.	
TIENSIN	Friedrich	N. G. bk.	H. Hubner & Co.	
Do.	Kwik	Nor. bk.	Siemssen & Co.	
YOKOHAMA	Slag	Br. bk.	Reynvaan B. & Co.	
NEUCHANG.	Martha	N. G. bk.	Meichers & Co.	
OTHER PORTS.				
LONDON	Neville	Br. sh.	Deacon & Co.	
Do.	Luzon	Br. bk.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	
NEW YORK	N. Hastings	Am. bk.	Olyphant & Co.	
HAMBURG	A. Johanna	N. G. bk.	R. Schellhass & Co.	
SAN FRANCISCO	Windward	Am. sh.	Olyphant & Co.	
Do.	R. S. Ely	Am. sh.	Deacon & Co.	
Do.	Mary Goodell	Am. sh.	A. Heard & Co.	
MELBOURNE	Union	Br. bk.	Rozario & Co.	
CALCUTTA, &c.	T. A. Gibb	Br. sh.	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	
BOMBAY	Dacca	Br. sh.	14. Sassoon Sons & Co.	
SAIGON	Coudot	N. G. bk.	Bourjau Hubner & Co.	
BANGKOK	Norma	N. G. bk.	Siemssen & Co.	
IILOILO	Peru	N. G. bk.	Wm. Pustau & Co.	
Do.	West Derby	Br. sh.	Blirley & Co.	
MANILA	Tamara	Br. sh.	Arnold Karberg & Co.	
ZEBU	Anita	Br. sh.	A. Heard & Co.	
BUENOS AYRES	Mary	Br. bk.	Order	
Do.	Peru	Br. bk.	Carlowitz & Co.	
HAVANA	Maria Morton	Fr. bk.	Reynvaan Bros. & Co.	

* At Whampoa.

* At Canton.

MEN-OF-WAR IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Name.	Flag.	Reg.	Crew.	Arm.	Captain.
Cockchafer	British	gun-boat	280	Kerr.	
Flamer	British	naval hospital			Attached to Melville
Melville	British	naval hospital			R. Bernard, D.M.I.C. &c.
Pearl	British	ac. corvette	21	1409	John Fris Ross, Captain
Princess Charlotte	British	receiving ship	14		Commodore Oliver Jones
Unadilla	U. States	gun-boat	5	180	Hatfield, Lt. Commander

CHINESE MEN-OF-WAR IN CANTON WATERS.

Name.	Flag.	Reg.	Crew.	Arm.	Captain.
Ching-ting*	Chinese	gun-boat	4		Bessard
Chun-hoi*	Chinese	gun-boat			Marcy
Fai-loong	Chinese	gun-boat	6		Edwards
Spy	Chinese	Customs			Lorcha
Sui-ting	Chinese	gun-boat	5	180	Stewart
Tien-po	Chinese	gun-boat	6		Longueville

* Repairing

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON

STEAMERS.

Vessel.	Flag.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners or Agents.
Dragon	British	117	Stephenson	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fame, (110 h. power)	Do.	380	Cary	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Fire Dart	Do.	466	Benning	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Shan	Do.	617		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Kin Kiang*	Do.	69		Acheong
Little Orphan	Do.	49		Union Dock Company's Tug
Peking	Do.	379	Theband	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Pence Albert	Do.	140	Wilson	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
Spork	Amer.		Graves	Thomas Hunt & Co.
Spec	Do.		Carroll	H. & W. Dock Company's Tug
White Cloud	British	280		H. & W. Dock Company's Tug

* Repairing at Whampoa.

Shipping in Harbour.

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of To-day's Arrivals, Departures, and Clearances.

C. on Pedder's Wharf.—W.C., from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—W., Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—E.C., on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—E., Eastward of the Hospital.—K., on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
STEAMERS.				1868.			
Clan Alpine	E. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1128	June 11	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bombay	
Dacca	W. Hutchison	Brit. str.	1128	August 14	D. Sassoon Sons & Co.	S'hai & Ythama	with mail
Duplicit	W. Noel	Fch. str.	1900	August 24	Messageries Impariales	Calcutta, &c.	put back
Kan Ka Koo	K. Yeaton	Amer. str.	313	June 11	A. Heard & Co.		
Lightning	W. Rodger	Brit. str.	316	August 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Orissa	W. Anderson	Brit. str.	1648	August 24	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Shun Chit	W. Chai	Brit. str.	1802	July 19	Chinese		
Suwonda	W. Jayne	Amer. str.	1802	August 23	A. Heard & Co.		
T. A. Gibb	W. Matheson	Brit. str.	1082	August 18	Gibb, Livingston & Co.		
Yesso	W. Ashton	Brit. str.	680	August 28	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		

SAILING VESSELS.

Agathia Johanna	K Beahl	N. Ger. bk.	550	August 6	E. Schellhass & Co	Hamburg
Albert Victor	W Marshall	Brit. bk.	384	August 28	Carlowitz & Co	
Albis	K Tilmor	N. Ger. bk.	315	August 17	Wm. Pustau & Co	Foochow
Allendale	W Gray	Brit. bk.	449	August 24	Arnhold Karberg & Co	
Anita	E Turean	Brit. bk.	684	August 9	A. Heard & Co	Zebu
Bella	K Turner	Brit. bk.	448	August 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Brilliant	W Schroder	Siam. bk.	339	August 11	Chinese	
Caroline	K Baurhis	Fch. bk.	666	August 11	Landstein & Co	
Chalgrove	K Owens	Brit. bk.	504	August 2	Morgan Lambert & Co	Foochow
Chetah	W Reid	Brit. sh.	738	August 14	John Burd & Co	
Chom Vo Lang	K Bloom	Chi. sch.	175	August 20	Chinese	
Cintra	K Favacho	Port. bk.	382	May 6	Rozario & Co	
City of Quebec	K Peebles	Brit. sh.	663	August 11	John Burd & Co	
Condor	K Hansen	N. Ger. bk.	374	August 10	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Saigon
Conqueror	W Minchaw	Siam. sh.	570	July 2	Chinese	
Costa Rica	K Monlin	Brit. bk.	289	August 12	A. G. Hogg & Co	
Cutty Sark	W Moran	Siam. sh.	475	August 11	Chinese	
Dart	W Robert	Brit. sch.	75	July 20	A. Heard & Co	
Dudbrook	E Bruce	Brit. bk.	572	August 21	John Burd & Co	
Edward Marguard	W Moller	Siam. bk.	501	August 10	Chinese	
Ellen Morris	K Sollick	Brit. bk.	194	August 26	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Ellen Rickmers	W Rehm	N. Ger. bk.	306	August 19	Molchers & Co	
Enile	E Plessa	Fch. bk.	363	August 2	Messageries Imperiales	
Esperanza	K Onate	Span. sh.	1076	June 16	Order	
Frances Banfield	W Pender	Brit. bk.	355	August 13	R. S. Walker & Co	
Friedrich	K Tutein	N. Ger. bk.	231	August 14	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Tientsin
Gama Cook	E Sherburn	Amer. sh.	1119	August 14	Olyphant & Co	
Gazelle	K Grun	N. Ger. bk.	198	August 20	Carlowitz & Co	
Goliath	W Silva	Siam. bk.	642	August 19	Chinese	
Gravina	W Camejo	Span. bk.	246	July 12	Remedios & Co	
Houkeng	W Fimdenberg	Siam. sh.	636	August 26	Chinese	
Hoogly	E Veillet	Fch. bk.	202	August 22	A. Heard & Co	
Indian Warrior	W Young	Siam. bk.	564	August 19	Chinese	
Jeanne & Joseph	E Carles	Fch. sch.	139	July 25	Order	
Katinka	W Ravnkilde	Siam. bk.	250	August 24	Chinese	
Kvik	K Lorange	Nor. bk.	131	August 13	Siemssen & Co	Tientsin
Lorelei	K Ingemann	N. Ger. bk.	303	August 11	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Maria Morton	W Fecher	Fch. bk.	401	July 12	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	Havana
Maria Rozario	W Aurenche	Span. bk.	249	August 7	Remedios & Co	
Martha	K Haje	N. Ger. bk.	221	August 6	Molchers & Co	Nowchwang
Mary	W Boulton	Brit. bk.	447	August 18	Order	Buenos Ayres
Mary Goodell	E Swedest	Amer. sh.	720	July 24	A. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Merridian	W Merlund	Siam. sh.	224	August 12	Chinese	
Mikado	K Lempert	N. Ger. bk.	340	August 25	Wm. Pustau & Co	
N. B. Palmer	E Low	Amer. sh.	1124	August 14	Smith, Archer & Co	Foochow
Navarino	E Paddon	Brit. bk.	362	July 31	Landstein & Co	Manila
Nile	W Moss	Brit. bk.	280	August 3	Thomas Howard	
Nina	K Mesquita	Port. sh.	1090	August 26	R. S. Walker & Co	
Norma	K Pohl	N. Ger. bk.	339	August 11	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Onrust	E Weissenbruch	Dut. bk.	744	August 17	Siemssen & Co	
Padiote	K Ollivaud	Fch. bk.	890	July 24	Landstein & Co	
Port	E Mollenhauser	N. Ger. bk.	429	August 2	Wm. Pustau & Co	Iloilo
Fowhatton	W Patten	Amer. bk.	460	August 19	Hogg & Co	
Resolute	W Ezziere	Siam. sh.	800	August 19	Chinese	
Richard S. Ely	W Lombard	Amer. sh.	1200	June 15	Bosman & Co	San Francisco
Rijhsien	W Watt	Brit. sch.	204	August 28	Arnhold Karberg & Co	
Savoir Faire	E Harbord	Brit. sh.	1395	August 20	R. S. Walker & Co	
Schulze Delitsh	K Prohn	N. Ger. bk.	174	August 9	John Burd & Co	
Senator	W Weyer	Siam. bk.	382	August 11	Chinese	
Soolbo	W Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	602	July 22	A. Heard & Co	Yokohama
Slag	W Martin	Brit. bk.	268	August 2	Reynvaan Brothers & Co	
Success	W Nubmons	Siam. bk.	400	August 23	Chinese	
Susanne	K Roth	N. Ger. bk.	390	August 23	Order	
Sword Fish	W Moller	Siam. sh.	375	August 2	Chinese	
Tamara	W Main	Brit. sh.	529	August 6	Arnhold Karberg & Co	Zebu
Union	W Berkenshaw	Brit. bk.	301	August 18	Rozario & Co	Melbourne
Venus	W Christensen	N. Ger. bk.	533	August 25	Order	
Venosa	W Edlfeers	Siam. sh.	565	August 29	Siemssen & Co	
Veronica	W Haldane	Brit. bk.	332	August 18	Gilman & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	W Castilla	Span. bk.	261	August 9	Remedios & Co	
West Derby	W Wilkinson	Brit. sh.	821	July 30	Birley & Co	Iloilo